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Addendum

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 8th meeting, on 15 May 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 7, which read "World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice".

2. For its consideration of item 7, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/2-E/CN.15/2014/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2014/5);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children (E/CN.15/2014/7);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development (E/CN.15/2014/10);

(e) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property and other related offences (E/CN.15/2014/16);

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(f) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime (E/CN.15/2014/17);

(g) Conference room paper on a study facilitating the identification, description and evaluation of the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children (E/CN.15/2014/CRP.1).

3. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch, the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch and a representative of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Mexico, Thailand, Cuba, Indonesia, China, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, Norway, Japan and the United States of America. Statements were also made by the observers for the Dominican Republic, Australia, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Egypt, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Ecuador.

Deliberations

4. Several speakers stressed the essential role of reliable data and analysis on crime, including through administrative data and victimization surveys, as a central pillar for the development of effective policies against crime. Appreciation was expressed for the work of UNODC in the dissemination of global crime data, and the usefulness of information sharing for analysing overall trends was stressed. Some speakers encouraged other States to support the efforts of UNODC in improving the quality and availability of crime and criminal justice statistics, including through the annual crime trends survey and the development of the international classification of crime for statistical purposes.

5. Some speakers emphasized the need for concerted international responses to trafficking in cultural property, including the exchange of information and the strengthening of effective transnational criminal investigations and prosecutions. Several speakers welcomed the finalization of the [United Nations] Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences by the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property and expressed support for their adoption. The relevance of the implementation of the Guidelines at the national level was underlined, and their potential utility for technical assistance purposes was highlighted. Some speakers emphasized the importance of the work of UNODC in that area, as well as of continued collaboration with other relevant intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization.

6. Speakers highlighted the growth of modern technologies and referred to the challenges posed by various forms of cybercrime, including online financial crime, illegal access to computer systems, cyberbullying and the online sexual exploitation of children. Many speakers highlighted the need for effective prevention, including through special attention to the online safety of children and strengthened international cooperation to address such crimes, awareness-raising, multi-stakeholder approaches and capacity-building. Several speakers reported on national legal

frameworks, strategies and approaches in the area of cybercrime and cybersecurity. A number of speakers welcomed the UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime, as well as the study facilitating the identification, description and evaluation of the effects of new information technologies on the abuse and exploitation of children, prepared by the Secretariat. Some speakers highlighted the lack of an international legal framework on cybercrime. Other speakers noted the existence of diverse views on that subject. Some speakers also encouraged the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime to continue its work towards fulfilling its mandate.

7. The report of the Secretariat on economic fraud and identity-related crime was welcomed and the Secretariat was commended for what had been accomplished with the limited resources available. The importance of identity management as a global security issue was further highlighted, as was the fact that robust identity systems were fundamental to the prevention and investigation of every other type of crime. Reference was made to the adoption of laws for the criminalization of cybercrime and crimes related to financial transactions, including identity theft and fraud.

8. A number of speakers referred to the challenges posed by emerging forms of environmental crimes. It was noted that international cooperation was imperative to addressing organized crime, including its new and emerging forms. Some speakers noted that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime should be fully utilized in that context.